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Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

SHALOM

On this day of final victory we speak the word which spells consolation, salvation, blessing and hope —Shalom! The word Peace in as many tongues as are spoken on this earth is now on the lips and in the hearts of all mankind. Their hopes and prayers are for a final surcease from the agony of war and destruction. The hands that forged the instruments of victory over the forces of evil have it now in their power to build the foundations of an enduring peace—a peace based on morality and justice by which all peoples will be enabled to live in freedom and security, the kind of peace envisaged by the ancient prophets in the word which sustained the Jewish people through centuries of sufferings, strivings and survival: Shalom.

A Conference of Survivors
By Robert S. Marcus

Palestine's Industrial Might
By Solomon Itzhaki

The Seattle Story
By Avis Shulman

Current Books . . . By Harry Salpeter

VOLUME 12

August 17, 1945

NUMBER 25

X-D 808
.Z9

An Appeal For Armenian Victims of War

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WHO ARE THEY?

In segregated camps in the American and British zones of Germany and Austria there are countless thousands of men,

X-D 808
.7-9 #3

REFUGEE ECONOMIC CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT · 1946

INCLUDING REPORT of REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUND, INC.

X-D 808
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MEMORANDUM ON REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Submitted to

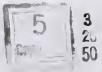
The Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons
of the United Nations Organization

by

The American Jewish Committee

April 8, 1946

X-D 808
.Z9 *5



DISPLACED PERSONS

By Philip S. Bernstein

Reprinted from THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK
VOL. 49 — 1947–48

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
NEW YORK 1947

X-D 808
.Z9 *C6

The "DISPLACED PERSONS" PROBLEM

A Menace to Veterans Housing, the American Standard of Living and Our Political Institutions

A Statement Concerning the Renewed Assault on Immigration Restriction

by

John B. Trevor

Published by

THE AMERICAN COALITION
Southern Building
Washington 5, D. C.

X-D 808
.Z9 #1
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ANCHA REPORTS - - -

MORE THAN a year ago George Mardikian, world famous restaurateur of San Francisco, was named by the War Department as Special Consultant to survey food conditions prevailing in American-occupied Europe. His mission resulted in many innovations in the methods of preparation, conservation and distribution of food to GI's throughout the world. Mr. Mardikian has been cited by the War Department for his outstanding work as a Special Consultant, and again this year was asked to devote his services to his adopted country. He has just returned to the United States after a three-month survey of food conditions in Germany, Austria and Italy.

During his first European tour, Mr. Mardikian was shocked and distressed by the conditions he found in DP (displaced persons) camps in Germany. He was especially touched by the situation in those centers where he found there were approximately 3,500 persons of Armenian descent. Some 1,500 of these homeless unfortunates were women and children. These innocent victims of the war, torn from their homeland and impressed into slave labor by the Nazis, are still in a sad plight. These Armenians do not wish to return to their homeland, which is now behind the "Iron Curtain". They believe that to place themselves under Russian rule would be tantamount to mass suicide, or worse, a living death. The Armenian people have always been freedom loving people.

CHILDREN AFFLICTED

Mr. Mardikian found illness raging in every camp he visited and he also found many of the children had contracted the "White Plague"—tuberculosis. This, he realized, was due to deficiencies in diet and undesirable living conditions. As a food authority, he was stunned to learn that these persons were subsisting on a gross per capita daily quota of approximately 1200 gross calories. In this country the average person consumes food having that amount of calories in a good breakfast.

Powerless as an individual to alleviate the suffering of these people from the land of his birth, Mr. Mardikian could not even promise emergency aid or hope for their removal from the DP camps.

"I can solemnly promise you this," he told their leaders, "I will see to it that our people in the United States are completely informed of your plight. I will do everything in my power to enlist their help in your behalf. I promise."

In September, 1947, Mr. Mardikian and S. M. Saroyan, prominent San Francisco attorney, organized the American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians (ANCHA), a California corporation. Official recognition of ANCHA as a charitable organization engaged in emergency aid in American-occupied territory of Europe has been given by the United States State Department.

X-D 808
29

Not to be released
before June 6,1947

STATEMENT OF JOHN B. TREVOR, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COALITION BEFORE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 6, 1947.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

I represent the American Coalition as its President. The headquarters of our organization is located in Room 313, of the Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

For the information of recently elected members of Congress, permit me to say, that the Board of Directors of the American Coalition is composed of the chief executive officer and one delegate from each of the eighty-five patriotic, civic and fraternal societies of the association.

I appear before this Committee under authority of a resolution adopted at our last

X-D 808
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Refugees Are People

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Reprinted from AMERICA, The National Catholic Weekly

European refugees in grave danger

Walter Dushnyck

Today the displaced persons and political refugees in Europe face a crisis. The last and probably definitive phase of the developments affecting their ultimate fate has already begun. For almost two years United States officials, together with those of other Allied Powers, have endeavored to hit upon a solution that would guarantee the protection and resettlement of these unfortunates. The result has been in the main a negative one.

Despite sustained pressure in the form of inducements and threats on the part of pro-Soviet elements, the 1,200,000 refugees and displaced persons in Western Europe and Italy have at least succeeded in remaining where they are. Of late, however, the attitude of the Western Allies toward the problem has undergone an alarming transformation. In almost a complete about-face, the trend on the part of the responsible governments is now away from a policy founded on humanitarian principles towards one of forced repatriation.

An overwhelming majority of the refugees come from countries now under direct Soviet control or dominated by communist-controlled governments. The Estonians number 40,633; the Latvians, 143,000; the Lithuanians, 78,775; the Ukrainians, 277,871; the Poles, 316,155; the Yugoslavs, 51,501; Jews from various countries number 208,201; the Russians themselves, 150,000. Such are the figures compiled by various relief committees in the United States. They include those living outside the established campus and so not listed in UNRRA rosters.

For many months it seemed a foregone conclusion that the current problem would be attacked in the same spirit as was its forerunner. The Western Allies, in fact, expressed the sentiment that refugees should enjoy all those prerogatives stemming from the Four Freedoms, especially the right of sanctuary. The U. S. repeatedly maintained that it opposed forced repatriation.

On December 22, 1945, President Truman reaffirmed the traditional American stand and indicated our good faith by ordering several Federal agencies to take all necessary steps to expedite immigration. But with the admission of a handful of refugees, even the U. S. contribution to a practical solution came to a halt.

The main obstacle to settlement of the refugee problem has been the Soviet Union. The Soviets have insisted that protection of human rights is superfluous and that no individual has the right to seek refuge outside the state that holds sovereignty over his birthplace. These diametrically opposed views are responsible for Russia's abstention from membership in the International Refugee [illegible] twelve have done so. This has been a matter of great satisfaction to the Soviet Union. For reasons of her own, Russia wants those refugees back home desperately.

Meanwhile an incredible development of attitude on the part of the United States has taken place. Two announcements, made simultaneously by our army headquarters in Germany and the Director General of UNRRA, indicate an abandonment of our previous positions. The New York *Times*, April 17, 1947, carried a dispatch from Germany dealing with the proclamation issued to DP's in the American zones of Germany and Austria by Brigadier General Lucius D. Clay, American commander in Germany. The proclamation presented the victims of the war with a single alternative to starvation. Since the American people, they were told, cannot and will not render assistance indefinitely, they should return to their homelands.

The UNRRA officials went even farther. The New York *Herald Tribune*, March 19, 1947, reported from Paris that a recent conference of UNRRA directors in Paris announced "a program to repatriate 369,281 displaced Poles and Yugoslavs this spring. A preliminary to the program will be the circulation in the various DP camps of the fullest information possible about Poland and Yugoslavia, whose governments will supply the facts."

Thus the United States embarks upon a refugee program which is in sharp conflict with its foreign policy as formulated by President Truman. On the one hand we attempt to check communist expansion. On the other we conveniently hand over to the MVD (formerly NKVD) thousands of "enemies of the state," people who intimately know the terror of the Soviet regime.

This new policy is both unreal and inhuman, whether one considers it from the viewpoint of a balance of power or simply from that of humanitarianism. The ignorance and shallow thinking behind it is manifest in a proclamation signed on February 13, 1947 by Col. C. B. Findlay, Director D.P.R. Division, LACAB:

> There are many in the Displaced Persons Camps in Italy who could return to their countries without fear of being molested or suffering in any way. It seems to me that a good many are listening to idle chatter and being influenced by some who have cause to avoid returning. *Just to give as a reason the fact that a country has a communist regime is not an excuse. I wonder how many who talk of communism can tell what it is! Very few, I think!* (Italics added).

Here is clearly revealed the serious lack of appreciation of the nature of communism. It is still not understood that communism denies human rights as we know them. There is no freedom of speech, no freedom of press and assembly, no freedom of worship, no freedom to live one's life in one's own way. That these rights are nonexistent in the Soviet Union has been freely admitted by Soviet officials themselves on many occasions during the

1947
D.Ps page 18
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TOGETHER WE SERVE

THE STORY OF THE COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MINISTRY OF THE PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX CHURCHES OF AMERICA IN 1947

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE · 214 E. 21st ST., NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

X-D 808
.Z9

Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

Report From Italy

By THEODORE SZNEJBERG-HATALGI

Portrait of the American Anti-Semite

By GABRIEL U. GLADSTONE

pp. 3, 6

Morris R. Cohen

By GIDEON CHAGY

CURRENT BOOKS . . . . . FROM OUR READERS

Vol. 14 No. 6 FEBRUARY 7, 1947 PRICE: 10 CENTS

X-D 808
.Z9 #13



THE REFUGEE PROBLEM TODAY



A statement submitted under the authority of the World Council of Churches Refugee Commission

to

The Assembly at Amsterdam, August 1948

by

Elfan Rees, Executive Secretary - W.C.C.R.C.

Reprinted by Church World Service, Inc.
214 East 21st Street, New York, N.Y.
November 1948

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REFUGEE ECONOMIC CORPORATION

REPORT — June 15, 1948

INCLUDING REPORT OF REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUND, INC.

RESTORING THEIR

HOPE

THROUGH OUR PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX RELIEF PROGRAM

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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

214 EAST 21ST STREET, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

X-D 808
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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

F-L-A-S-H-E-S:

CHICAGO

APRIL, 1949

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP D.P.'S

1. Be familiar with details of the problem. Use "YOU WANTED TO KNOW." Order from: Church World Service, 77 West Washington Street, Rm. 1300, Chicago 2, Illinois.

2. Organize a Displaced Persons Committee in your church.

3. Provide or solicit job and housing assurances for D.P.'s.

4. Raise money to help pay for the inland transportation for D.P.'s.

5. Get your local church, or some organization in your church to sponsor a DP family.

6. Build up the Emergency Fund for aiding Chicago's "Delayed Pilgrims" during the first months in our country. Send checks to: CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, address, 77 West Washington Street, Rm. 1300, Chicago 2, Illinois.

7. Write your Congressmen asking them to support the Geller Bill HR 1344, which admits 400,000 D.P.'s without mortgaging future quotas of countries from which they come.

IF YOU CARE * * * * YOU WILL SHARE

What is the color of hope?

X-D 808
.Z9 #17

X-D 808 #17
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DEPARTMENT OF

AGRICULTURE IMMIGRATION

OF VIRGINIA.

APRIL 1949 BULLETIN No. 478



Courtesy State Chamber of Commerce.

VIRGINIA RANKS THIRD FOR THE NATION IN APPLE PRODUCTION, WITH 8,640,000 BUSHELS PRODUCED IN 1948

This Bulletin is issued Monthly except January and will be sent Free upon request to L. M. WALKER, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

Entered as second-class matter August 12, 1926, at the postoffice at Richmond, Va., under the Acts of June 6, 1900.

X-D 808
.Z9 #19
American Jewish Year Book
vol. 50, 1948-1949
Phila., Jewish Publication Soc. c1949

most responsive to the various Zionist drives. They formed a closely knit unit, maintaining their own club, known as *Kunst*. There were smaller Jewish groups in Hankow, Peking and Tsingtao. Mukden, in the war zone, had been practically deserted by its Jewish inhabitants. According to sporadic news reports from Harbin, the Jews left in that city, though deprived of their businesses and possessions, were unharmed during recent events.

There were practically no Jews remaining in Kobe, Japan, which had a small but fairly active community before the war. The Jews of Manila, in the Philippines, suffered terribly during the war, co-operated during the American reoccupation campaign, and now enjoyed full citizenship and received fair treatment.

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DISPLACED PERSONS

By Abraham S. Hyman

FOR THE JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS the first year of their liberation (1945–1946) was a period of physical recovery and of frantic search for family; the second (1946–1947) saw their numbers greatly augmented as a result of the mass flight from Poland and witnessed the crystallization of the DP pattern of life; the third (1947–1948) saw a stabilization of their numbers and brought them some hope of an early end to their homelessness.

Rumanian Influx

In the spring of 1947, when it appeared that the number of the Jewish displaced persons had reached its peak, a mass

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DEPARTMENT OF

AGRICULTURE IMMIGRATION

OF VIRGINIA.

NOVEMBER 1949 BULLETIN No. 485



FOUNDATION HERDS, LIKE THE ABOVE, UNDER AVERAGE CONDITIONS SUPPLY THE GREATER PART OF 7,000 FEEDER CALVES RECENTLY SOLD IN VIRGINIA AT SIXTEEN MARKETS. REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR DIVISION OF MARKETS GRADED THE CALVES FOR QUALITY.

This Bulletin is issued Monthly except January and will be sent Free upon request to L. M. WALKER, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

Entered as second-class matter August 12, 1926, at the postoffice at Richmond, Va., under the Acts of June 6, 1900.

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REFUGEE ECONOMIC CORPORATION

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUND, INC.

REPORT — August 31, 1949

NEW YORK

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81st Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document No. 220

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT CONFERENCE FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

APRIL 5, 6, AND 7, 1949

HOTEL STEVENS
CHICAGO, ILL.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
92276 WASHINGTON : 1949

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AMERICANIZING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
New York 16, N. Y.

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REPORT
FROM
HAMBURG

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NEWS BULLETIN

No. 18 April 15, 1949

Published Semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
April 5, 1949	General Taylor, New Orleans	621
April 5, 1949	Marine Flasher, Boston	250
April 6, 1949	General Black, New York	407

At the present time, according to our records, 14,411 displaced persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of that number 4,418 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services - N.C.W.C.

THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

An editorial appearing in the New York Times, Wednesday, April 13, 1949 urges that the House of Representatives immediately take action on the Celler Bill (H.R. 1344), which amends the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The editorial states that this bill should be accepted in its entirety and passed as such by the House of Representatives.

The National Catholic Resettlement Council supports certain specific aspects of the Celler Bill, but assuredly does not go along with any acceptance of the Celler Bill as a whole, with no further incorporations.

It cannot be doubted that the Congress of the United States in recognition of the moral responsibility of all Americans towards the displaced of Europe must not settle for anything less than the broad aspects of the Celler Bill:

1) admission of four hundred thousand displaced persons to clean out the camps that are costing American taxpayers $300,000 per day.

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NEWS BULLETIN

No. 22 June 15, 1949

Published Semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
June 2, 1949	General Muir, Boston	344
June 8, 1949	General McRae, New York	464
June 8, 1949	General Holbrook, Boston	539
June 10, 1949	General Haan, New York	469
June 13, 1949	General Eltinge, New York	368

At the present time, according to our records, 34,756 displaced persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of that number 13,928 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.

ARE WE GOING TO HAVE ACTION IN THE U.S. SENATE?

The passage of H.R. 4567 by the House of Representatives to amend the present Displaced Persons Act takes this country one step nearer to a statesmanlike solution of the vital problem of the peace. This measure removes most of the discriminatory and obstructive provisions that made the existing law unworkable.

The bill may not be all that the sponsors of a forthright and generous solution for Europe's post-war refugee problem ask; it is not all that the President asked, but the Representatives have done well to compromise so little with the out-moded and intransigeant isolationist remnant in Congress.

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NEWS BULLETIN

No. 20 May 15, 1949

Published Semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
May 4, 1949	General Black, New York	411
May 4, 1949	General Taylor, New York	372
May 5, 1949	SS Marine Jumper, Boston	407
May 11, 1949	General Holbrook, New York	533
May 13, 1949	General Hahn, New York	438
May 14, 1949	General Bundy, New Orleans	138
May 15, 1949	General Eltinge, Boston	401

At the present time, according to our records, 25,390 displaced persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of that number, 9,497 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services - N.C.W.C.

WHERE CAN THEY GO?

The West is largely neglecting a key factor in its defense of democracy: The great problem of the millions of uprooted refugees and expellees mouldering in the center of Europe. Politically and economically, as well as from the viewpoint of humanitarian principles, these dispossessed peoples constitute a grave potential danger.

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NEWS BULLETIN

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No. 21 June 1, 1949

Published Semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. Oregon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
May 18, 1949	S.S. Mercy, New York	211
May 18, 1949	S.S. Marine Marlin, New York	463
May 18, 1949	General Howze, Boston	347
May 28, 1949	S.S. Marine Jumper, New York	360
May 29, 1949	General Taylor, New York	506
May 30, 1949	General Stewart, New York	360

At the present time, according to our records, 30,080 displaced persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of that number 11,744 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.

OUR IMMEDIATE GOAL: MORE ASSURANCES!

A bill (H.R. 4567) amending the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 has now passed the House of Representatives. Action in the Senate is not yet an immediate prospect. If passed, the new DP law will bring about several important changes affecting the resettlement program in this country.

The amended legislation would raise the number of DPs to be admitted to the U.S. from 205,000 to 339,000 over a three-year period. It would authorize admission of persons who entered DP camps up to January 1, 1949, instead of the present date of December 22, 1945.

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NEWS BULLETIN

No. 17 April 1, 1949

Published Semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
March 17, 1949	General Hahn, New York	138
March 21, 1949	S.S. Ernie Pyle, New York	109
March 22, 1949	General Muir, New York	315
March 24, 1949	S.S. Marine Tiger, Boston	277
March 29, 1949	S.S. Marine Falcon, New York	216

At the present time, according to our records, 12,159 displaced persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of this number 3,598 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.

OVERSEAS OPERATION

Raymond Disco, Director, Resettlement Division, War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. has just returned from a short trip overseas. The purpose of the trip was a study of our overseas operation in conjunction with that of the other agencies, both public and private.

Mr. Disco arrived home with many valuable suggestions with regard to speeding up the processing of the displaced persons. He has suggested that the time spent in processing, normally one hundred and twenty days, could be considerably reduced by unifying various steps and avoiding duplication in the mass of paper work involved.

ALL MATERIAL IN THIS BULLETIN MAY BE REPRODUCED

From: Church World Service, Inc.
214 East 21st Street
New York 10, N. Y.

SPring 7-3500

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A "WORLD COMMUNITY" THAT LIVED

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love...."

Tears of joy sprang forth as the women gathered in the United Protestant Church of Port Austin, Huron County, Michigan, sang these familiar words, standing in a large circle at the close of their 1949 World Community Day service. They felt that they were living "World Community" for worshipping with them was Mrs. Eva Vorosmarthy.

Mrs. Vorosmarthy was a "Delayed Pilgrim" -- she had just come to a farm near the neighboring town of Filion, with her husband, Michael, and their four children.

It wasn't too long ago that the church people of Huron County had not known a "Delayed Pilgrim," though there were some in the area. The Roland Nelsons of Filion and their minister, the Rev. W. Winston Thomas of the Chandler and Kinde Presbyterian churches, working through Church World Service, changed all that.

Huron County is a Midwest farming community, going regularly through the seasons each year, providing Hereford cattle, navy beans, wheat, barley, oats and some sugar beets to feed the country. Last year it sent six carloads of navy beans and one carload of wheat to Europe and Asia through CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program), hitting the highest mark for quantity and second highest in value of all counties in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a former Presbyterian missionary to South America, has been with the Chandler and Kinde parishes for three years and is chairman of the county CROP committee.

(more)

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Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

5

ISRAEL'S FIRST ELECTION

EDITORIAL

•

JEWS IN DANGER ZONES

KURT R. GROSSMAN

FLIGHT From SHANGHAI

OSSI LEWIN

•

AHAD HA-AM'S ESSAYS

Reviewed by Theodore Lewis

Vol. 16, No. 4 **JANUARY 24, 1949** **PRICE 10 CENTS**

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National Travelers Aid Association
425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

March 11, 1949.

To: Presidents of Travelers Aid Societies
Executives of Travelers Aid Societies

From: Conrad Van Hyning, General Director

Subject: TRAVELERS AID SERVICE TO DISPLACED PERSONS

In order to keep you informed in regard to Travelers Aid participation in the Displaced Persons Program, there is being initiated a series of information releases to be titled D P BULLETIN, of which this is D P BULLETIN No.1.

X-D 808
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WAR RELIEF SERVICES N.C.W.C.

NEWS BULLETIN

A Monthly Bulletin published by

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC RESETTLEMENT COUNCIL
WAR RELIEF SERVICES — N. C. W. C.
149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. Oregon 9-3373

VOL. 1, NO. 25 **SEPTEMBER, 1949**

Undesignated Assurances—Our Urgent Need!! Full Success of Resettlement Program at Stake

Unless Catholics of the United States, through the Diocesan Resettlement Committees, provide immediately a greater number of assurances for Displaced Persons who have no relatives or friends in the United States, at least 100,000 deserving Catholics will have to remain in European Displaced Persons' Camps.

This crisis is high-lighted by the following urgent cablegram from Monsignor Swanstrom, Executive Director of War Relief Services—N.C.W.C., who is now making a personal survey in Europe of relief conditions, including camps for the Displaced Persons:

"FRANKFORT SEPTEMBER 14, 1949

VERY IMPORTANT WE FOLLOW THROUGH ON PLAN TO HAVE DIOCESAN DIRECTORS SUPPLY US WITH LARGE NUMBER OF UNDESIGNATED ASSURANCES FOR FARM FAMILIES, COUPLES AND SINGLE MEN, FOR ARRIVAL TO DIOCESES BEGINNING JANUARY. SQUADRILLI, HEAD OF DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSIONS HERE IN FRANKFORT, HEARTILY APPROVES THIS PLAN AND IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIS WHOLE STAFF FOLLOW THROUGH WITH US. WE ARE DESPERATELY WITHOUT UNDESIGNATED ASSURANCES HERE IN THE FIELD AND ACTION IS VERY VITAL.

SWANSTROM"

Other representatives overseas inform us that a great many worthy families, farm couples and single men, now in Displaced Persons' Camps are hopefully awaiting the day when it will be possible for them to establish a home in this country. Only through the providing of such so-called undesignated assurances can these carefully screened and desirable people be admitted to the United States, since a guarantee of both a home and a job is primary in the admission of a Displaced Person to the United States.

For the reason that this problem will never be solved except on a local level, we suggest that the Diocesan Directors call together the representatives of all groups in the community who are interested in the resettlement of Displaced Persons in order to stimulate an increase in the number of undesignated assurances being received. Among the local agencies interested in obtaining additional agricultural workers are the County Agents, the Farmers Home Administration, the State College Extension Service and the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Catholic Resettlement program in the United States is off to a good start, with more than 35,000 Displaced Persons from Europe placed since October 30, 1948. The program will never achieve its full success, however, until homes and jobs are assured those people, whose only barrier to free and useful lives in America happens to be that they have no friends or relatives in the United States.

Undesignated Assurance

An undesignated assurance is one that asks for no specific family or person and permits us to select the qualified DP for that assurance.

MONSIGNOR SWANSTROM SURVEYING OVERSEAS NEEDS

Monsignor Edward E. Swanstrom, Executive Director of War Relief Services — N.C.W.C., is currently overseas making a personal inspection of relief conditions in Europe and the operation of the agency's Displaced Persons Program. He has made direct contact with the representatives of Caritas *caring for the German expellees from Eastern Europe. He has already reported that the plight of these people is a grave one, and has asked that a shipment of clothing and soap be made at the earliest possible opportunity for distribution to these unfortunate people.*

During a brief stopover at Cologne, Monsignor Swanstrom was made an Honorary Canon of the Cologne Cathedral. He is the fifth Honorary Canon in Cologne's history and the first of foreign birth.

W.R.S. — N.C.W.C. FIRST DP'S SENT TO HAWAII

The first displaced persons for the Hawaiian Islands brought to this country under the auspices of War Relief Services — National Catholic Welfare Conference arrived on the U. S. Army Transport GENERAL W. G. HAAN on August 31, 1949.

They are Alexander Grunin, 59, Russian-born, and his wife, Magda, an Estonian. The couple lived for many years in Estonia and were admitted under the Russian quota. They will make their home with their daughter and son-in-law, Sgt. and Mrs. Ralverdan K. Lansing of 628 N. School Street, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

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WAR RELIEF SERVICES

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NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

Resettlement Division

NCWC

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News Bulletin

WAR RELIEF SERVICES N.C.W.C.

RESETTLEMENT DIVISION

Office

149 Madison Avenue

New York 16, N. Y.

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No. 26 October 1949

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SPECIAL EDITION

NEWS BULLETIN

A Monthly Bulletin published by

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC RESETTLEMENT COUNCIL
WAR RELIEF SERVICES — N. C. W. C.
149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. Oregon 9-3373

VOL. 1, NO. 24 AUGUST 15, 1949

50,000 DP's in the United States

THE 20,000th WRS — N.C.W.C. CASE COMES THROUGH



The Rev. Thomas H. Kennedy, assistant to Rev. James H. Doyle, Resettlement Director for the Archdiocese of Boston, and Rev. J. Stanly Ormsby, Assistant to the Executive Director of War Relief Services—N.C.W.C. meet Zsuzsanna Csorfay, 14 year old Hungarian DP en route to Los Angeles. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, Resettlement Director for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, has offered a scholarship to this young girl.

THE UNITED STATES DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION.

Public sentiment in the U. S. came to the rescue of displaced persons and refugees just after the close of World War II, and led to America's early participation in an immigration program. When the International Refugee Organization was organized to supplant the work of UNRRA, an official U. S. agency was needed to deal specifically with states-side bound immigrants.

The U. S. DP Commission was the answer to this need.

Created by Act of Congress on June 25, 1948 the Commission was charged with the ambitious task of processing 205,000 displaced persons for movement to the States by July 1, 1950. Movement since the first boat arrived on October 30, 1948 has increased at a steady pace. From a rate of 2,500 immigrants in the two months of 1948, the tempo increased to 10,000.

LAND OF HOPE.

Land of Hope, We greet your Shores.

For days and weeks, for months and years, we have yearned for this hour. No one who has experienced the indignities and the terror inflicted by the tyrants and their accomplices, no one else can know what it means to enter the Land of Liberty.

Well, we do not look for a paradise, we look for a home. For a country without concentration camps or torture chambers. For a country which gives us protection instead of persecution. For a country in which we are judged according to our good will and our ability, not according to our race or our creed. For a country in which we breathe in freedom—Freedom of Speech and in Freedom of Religion—in Freedom from Want, and in Freedom from Fear.

Gratitude and Devotion.

We are thankful to the President, to the Congress and to the People of the United States.

We are also indebted to the United States Displaced Persons Commission, the International Refugee Organization, the U. S. Army and the many voluntary agencies who have made our voyage possible.

"Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself."

We are looking forward to our new neighbors—to a new home—to a new life.

(*Continued on Page 2*)

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WAR RELIEF SERVICES

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TEXT OF THE LETTER REGARDING SCREENING OF DP's AS WELL AS THE ADMISSION OF EXPELLEES TO THIS COUNTRY

(A substantial part of the letter appeared on the editorial page of the New York Times of Feb. 3, 1949)

As officers of organizations working for a just and humane solution of the problem of Europe's Displaced Persons, we feel that some comments are called for by the letter on DP legislation published in your paper on January 12, 1949, signed by the officers of several important Jewish organizations.

In the first place we warmly welcome the fact that the distinguished signers of that letter have repudiated the recent sweeping attacks against Polish, Baltic, Ukrainian and certain other Displaced Persons, in the following words: "We.....condemn as irresponsible and indefensible any effort to cast blanket aspersion upon any national or religious group of displaced persons." We also share their concern that no Nazis or collaborators in Hitler's persecutions should be allowed to enter this country, and that efforts should be made to improve the quality of the necessary screening process in this regard.

We regret, however, that there has been wide-spread propaganda from other sources, implying that a large proportion of the non-Jewish DP's are former Nazi collaborators. If not corrected, we fear that this impression may do an injustice to the DPs as a whole and bring misunderstanding, embarrassment and even suffering to the new immigrants now arriving in this country.

The Displaced Persons now in the camps come from three main classes: (1) slave laborers who were deported to Germany from the conquered countries, citizens of those countries who were unwillingly conscripted into the German army, and a small number who could show that they accepted civilian work in Germany in order to escape conscription into the German army or into German slave labor camps; (2) refugees from the countries of Eastern Europe who had already experienced persecution under the Red Army from 1939 to 1941, during the Stalin-Hitler pact, and who fled westward at the end of the war to escape the renewed Soviet occupation; (3) Jewish refugees who left the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe after the war to escape Communist persecution, often involving confiscation of their property, or to escape the anti-Semitism existing in those Soviet-dominated countries. (All of these groups were victims of Nazi or Soviet Totalitarianism, or both.)

It is inevitable that in any group of a million persons, such as that in the DP camps, a certain percentage of undesirables will be found. But the claim that a large proportion of former collaborators are still in the camps ignores the repeated screenings, purges and pressures of every sort to which nearly all the non-Jewish refugees and inmates of the camps have been subjected, ever since 1945. All DPs whose status or records gave the slightest hint of collaboration were automatically excluded.

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81ST CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

Calendar No. 1247

REPT. 1237
Part 2

AMENDING THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

FEBRUARY 14 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

MINORITY VIEWS

together with the

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF MR. MAGNUSON AND MR. KEFAUVER

and the

SEPARATE VIEWS OF MR. O'CONOR AND MR. WILEY

[To accompany H. R. 4567]

The bill reported by the committee retains certain important features of the House bill which improve the present Displaced Persons Act, but falls considerably short of being the fair and workable displaced-persons law for which we have been hoping.

The major improvements upon the act, as contained in the committee bill, are the extension of the cut-off date to January 1, 1949 (sec. 1 (b)), and the deletion of the in-camp priority (sec. 7), thereby eliminating two principal discriminatory provisions in the present law.

In addition, the committee bill adds certain desirable provisions to those contained in the House bill:

1. Inclusion of 10,000 natives of Greece (sec. 1 (b) (3));
2. Inclusion of provision for adoption of 5,000 other orphans below 16 years of age (sec. 4);
3. Inclusion of a requirement that all displaced persons transported to the United States at the cost, in whole or in part, of the United States Government be by ships or planes registered under the United States flag (sec. 12).

Notwithstanding these and other improvements upon the present act and the House bill, the committee bill retains many of the restrictive, unfair, and discriminatory provisions of the act, and in fact adds others.



Reports to the Annual Meeting

UNITED SERVICE
FOR NEW AMERICANS, Inc.

New York City • January 14 and 15, 1950


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DISPLACED PERSONS

Whose Responsibility?



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Change It
NOW!

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It took 21 amendments to make the United States Constitution the most splendid and remarkable document of modern times.

•

The excellent machinery known as "amendments" makes it possible for Congress and the people to correct errors.

•

1. In June 1948, the 80th Congress adopted a law to admit some displaced persons to the United States. This legislation is known as the *Displaced Persons Act of 1948.*

2. President Truman called this Act *"flagrantly discriminatory"* and in his State of the Union address before Congress January 5, 1949 said: *"We should open our doors to displaced persons without unfair discrimination."*

3. One result of the unjust and unworkable clauses of the DP Act was that during the first six months after the passage of the Act only about *2,500 displaced persons arrived in this country instead of 50,000 provided for in the law.*

4. On January 10, 1948, Senator J. Howard McGrath, D., R. I., and Senator Matthew M. Neely, D., W. Va., introduced a bill to amend the discriminatory and unworkable features of the DP Act. On January 13, Congressman Celler introduced the same measure in the House. These Senate and House measures, *S. 311 and H.R. 1344, are fully backed by the*

Leaflet #3
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OVERSEAS PROGRAM

- CROP
- Emergency Aid
- Displaced Persons
- Youth Participation
- Contributed Supplies
- Refugees in Palestine
- Promotional Materials

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214 East 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

WHAT THESE ASSURANCES MEAN

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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, INC.
COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS
214 E. 21st ST., NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

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Appallingly little is done for anti-communist Russians, many of them brought up throughout their whole lives under the Communist regime. In them we have neglected allies—allies of the body and the spirit.

Some of their stories are published here so that others may help them to help themselves.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

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SHORT SHORT TRUE STORIES

Compiled by

ALEXANDRA TOLSTOY

X-D 808
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Wanderers Yesterday
—Americans Today



Photo-Story of a Family's First Days
In the U.S.A.

X-D 808
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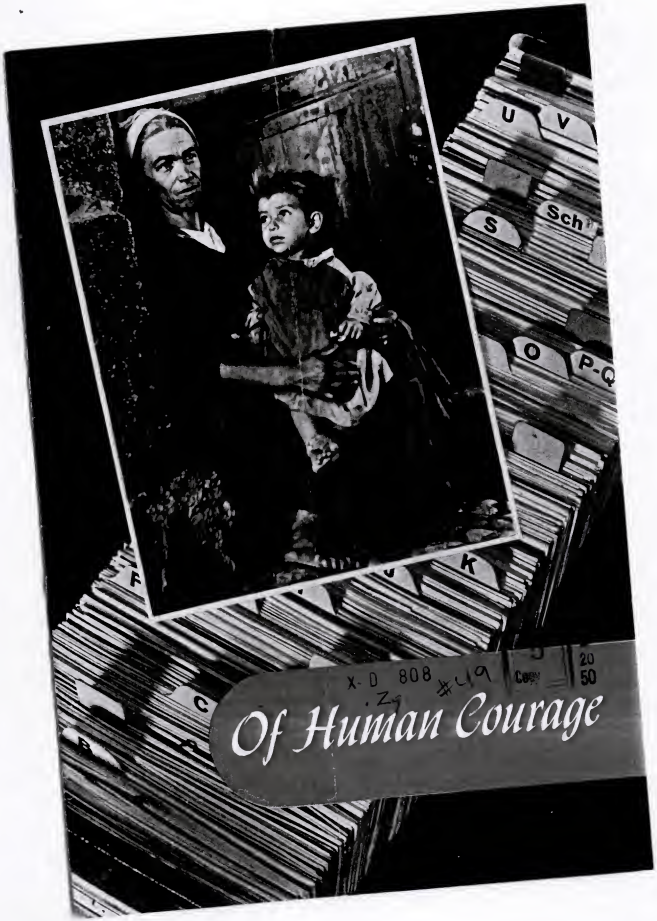
Questions

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Of Human Courage

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Wanderers Yesterday
—Americans Today



Photo-Story of a Family's First Days
In the U.S.A.

IT IS STILL TRUE ...

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YOU CAN STILL HELP

✓ **We in America are now a people with a solemn promise.** We have promised to help the homeless displaced persons of Europe find new homes in our country. **But our present Displaced Persons Act** passed by Congress in July, 1948 **stands in the way of fulfilling this pledge.**

✓ **A new Displaced Persons Bill, H. R. 4567,** to correct the abuses and injustices of the present DP Act **has already been passed by the House of Representatives. It needs only Senate action to become law.**

IF YOU BELIEVE:

- That the United States has a moral and Christian responsibility to displaced persons
- That we have an international obligation to discharge
- That a good displaced persons law would be to the enlightened self-interest of our nation
- **That H. R. 4567 should become law**

L E T Y O U R S E N A T O R S K N O W

LET YOUR SENATORS KNOW IN PERSON OR BY WIRE, PHONE OR LETTER. ASK THEM TO SEEK SENATE PASSAGE OF H. R. 4567 AS SOON AS CONGRESS RECONVENES IN 1950.

NEW DP BILL NEEDS SENATE APPROVAL

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TWO YEARS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS



„That they all be one"

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* * * NEWS BULLETIN * * *

No. 16 March 15, 1949

Published semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES - N.C.W.C.

DATE	VESSEL	Catholics sponsored and resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.	Others Assisted
March 8, 1949	U.S. MARINE FLASHER New York	71	
March 13, 1949	U.S. MARINE JUMPER Boston	79	
March 14, 1949	GENERAL STURGIS New Orleans	473	

At the present time according to our records 8,706 persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act. Of this number 2,541 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services - N.C.W.C.

CITIZENS WE NEED

For almost four years, that is, since the end of the war in Europe, enlightened and well-meaning Americans have been advocating admission of Europe's displaced persons to this country of freedom. They felt, and feel now, that by accepting a fair share of the destitute and homeless, our country would be making a substantial contribution toward a permanent solution of this great humanitarian problem.

However, Lieutenant Colonel Jerry M. Sage, formerly attached to the U.S. Occupation forces in Europe, where he supervised DPs in the American zone of Germany, goes even further. In his two articles in The New York Herald Tribune of March 3 and 4, 1949, Col. Sage states, that by accepting Europe's displaced persons we are actually contributing to the greatness and national interest of the United States.

"The average displaced person", reports Col. Sage, "is physically fit, a person who longs to have and to participate in political and religious freedom; who abides by the rules of the community and who has skills, ingenuity and strength which he wants to put to use in a new, permanent home."